

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

by Robert Barwick

October 2011—The Green fascist movement ruling Australia today is the creation of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, Consort to the Queen. The Duke wielded the power of his title, and that of the Crown itself, to deploy the offices of the Governor-General and Chief Justice of the High Court, and the finances of the Commonwealth government, to establish the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF) as Australia's first and most important environmentalist organization. He exercised fingertip control over its establishment and organization, and even personally headed it in 1971-76 as president.

The Duke created the ACF in 1964 as a de facto subsidiary of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which he had co-founded in 1961 with former Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and British Eugenics Society President Sir Julian Huxley. He founded both the WWF and the ACF with the intention of locking away huge swathes of the globe from economic development or even civilization, and killing billions of human beings.

Prince Philip directed every stage of the establishment of the ACF through Australia's Governor-General, the Crown's representative. In 1962, only months after forming the WWF, he summoned **Murray Tyrrell**, the official secretary to the Governor-General, from Canberra to serve in the Royal Household at Buckingham Palace for four months. The next year he allocated to Tyrrell the logistics to

found the ACF. With his personal ties to the Crown, and having been official secretary to five successive Governors-General, Tyrrell was the permanent power behind the throne in Australia. In 1968, Queen Elizabeth knighted him for "personal service to the Queen."

In February 1963, the Queen and Prince Philip arrived in Australia for a royal tour. Philip directed Tyrrell to arrange a meeting between British WWF founding member and its first paid employee, **Ian MacPhail**, and Australian conservationists, to discuss the possibility of establishing an Australian branch of the WWF. At the time, the WWF was keen to raise funds in Australia for the drive led by the **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** to sequester large tracts of sub-Saharan Africa, taking them out of control by the governments of newly independent nations, under the pretext of establishing "national parks."

Tyrrell later recalled that he knew the "obvious" person to recruit to assist him—**Francis Noble Ratcliffe**, an expatriate British zoologist who drove the early pro-Green quackery inside the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and the Australian Academy of Science. Ratcliffe was a former student of Sir Julian Huxley, co-founder of the WWF with

Prince Philip; Huxley had deployed him to Australia in 1929. Ratcliffe coordinated his conservation efforts in Australia with Huxley, the world's leading early Green fascist "scientist." Huxley wrote the foreword to Ratcliffe's 1938 conservation "classic," *Flying Fox and Drifting Sand*.

Like the eugenicist Huxley, Ratcliffe was a racist. In letters to his family after first arriving in Australia, he denounced Australians as of a "low type," "incorrigibly lazy," and "useless rotters" who would find a way to ruin nature. Like Australia's own fascists of the era, mobilized into the paramilitary Old and New Guards, Ratcliffe despised the working-class Australian Labor Party, which was fighting to wrest control of Australia





Julian Huxley's protégé Francis Noble Ratcliffe



Heil to the Chief! The ACF's inaugural President, Sir Garfield Barwick, flanked by the ACF Executive Committee, greets ACF founder, overseer, and future President Prince Philip.

lia's finances from the City of London and its local stooges. The problem with Australia, Ratcliffe sniffed, was that it had too much democracy, but "the sooner the day of reckoning comes the better." "Unfortunately the independent, arrogant spirit of the people precludes the possibility of a Mussolini," he penned on Oct. 4, 1929. "If one did appear, I may say, I should be one of the first to put on a black shirt."

All the Queen's Men...

In her 1964 Christmas Broadcast, the Queen left no doubt that Philip's Green crusade was a Royal Family affair, ranking "overpopulation" as first on her list of the world's problems. Tyrrell and Ratcliffe had indeed met with Ian MacPhail during the month of Philip's visit, February 1963. Also present were two of Ratcliffe's CSIRO co-workers, **Harry Frith** and **Max Day**, as well as the Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister, **Sir Geoffrey Yeend**, whose presence indicated that Philip's message had cut through to the Australian government: "Conservation" was now British strategic policy, and the various governments of the Empire were expected to support it.

A few weeks later, Philip met with business leaders to conscript them to the cause. These contacts resulted in the formation of a Provisional National Committee for Conservation in July 1963, under the chairmanship

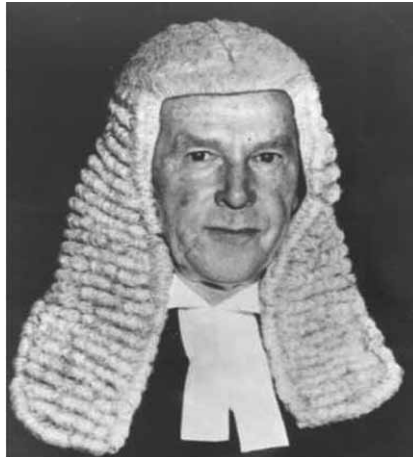
of Commonwealth Banking Corporation chairman **Sir Warren McDonald**, with Murray Tyrrell as Honorary Secretary. Members included Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) executive **Donald Malcolmson** (scion of Melbourne's wealthy Myer and Baillieu families), **Sidney Baillieu Myer**, Ratcliffe, Max Day and Harry Frith from the CSIRO, Australian National University professors **A.H. Ennor** and **L.D. Pryor**, and Department of Prime Minister Secretary Yeend. The Provisional Committee decided that, rather than establishing an Australian branch of the WWF to fund work in Africa, Australia should "get its own house in order" by establishing a national environmental organization for Australia.

The inaugural meeting of the Australian Conservation Foundation was held in Canberra on Aug. 21, 1964. Tyrrell, from Government House in Canberra, sent out invitations to selected individuals. More than 80 delegates attended, including scientists from the CSIRO and the Australian Academy of Science, business leaders, and at least one federal Member of Parliament, future Prime Minister and future Privy Councillor **Malcolm Fraser**. Francis Ratcliffe was named Honorary Secretary, newly appointed Chief Justice of the High Court and Privy Councillor **Sir Garfield Barwick** was announced as President, and, to get the ACF rolling, Tyrrell arranged for Prime Minister Robert Menzies to

grant the ACF an initial £1,000.

The Governor-General's office, in the person of Tyrrell, who continued to work closely with Ratcliffe, handled all logistics for the ACF. Tyrrell signed off on every decision, right down to vetting prospective typists. In 1966, Tyrrell arranged for Governor-General **Richard Casey** to be named as Patron of the ACF, and did the same for Casey's successor, **Sir Paul Hasluck**, in 1969.

Tyrrell did the legwork, but Prince Philip was the boss: Despite the Duke's having no official position with the ACF until 1971, President Barwick sent him regular reports on its progress, signing off, "I remain, your obedient servant, Sir Garfield Barwick."



Sir Garfield Barwick, royal family intimate

'Gar' Barwick and Government Funding

The ACF's first order of business was funding. It promoted itself as a "private foundation," but could exist only with heavy government funding. If large government funding had not been forthcoming at this stage, *the Green movement as we know it would not exist.*

Enter Sir Garfield Barwick. The enormously influential Barwick was a member of the Privy Council, the ruling body of the British Empire, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Thus he was at the top of the totem pole of British imperial power in Australia. For a record 17 years, he was also Chief Justice of the High Court, with power to dictate to other levels of government. He was personally close to the Royals.

Barwick's power as Chief Justice was essential to dictating Green policies, especially to the states. As Attorney-General in the Menzies government, he had already shown his intention to use his power to stop economic development on environmental grounds.

Barwick had been converted to the conservationist cause in 1958, when he was an independent trustee of the Kosciuszko State Park Trust. Two radical greenies, **Baldur Byles** and **Alec Costin** (the latter a collaborator of Ratcliffe at the CSIRO), took him on a three-day bushwalk through the park to enlist his support for their campaign to designate part of it as a "primitive" area,

off limits for development. Their target was the Snowy Mountains Scheme, Australia's great post-war hydroelectric project.

Despite his conflict of interest as a park trustee, Barwick then used his position as Attorney-General to halt the plans of Sir William Hudson and the Snowy Mountains Authority for completion of the part of the Snowy Mountains Scheme overlapping the park's "primitive area." Later, as ACF President, Barwick would use his reputation as Chief Justice in an attempt to stop Tasmania's own version of the Snowy, namely, hydroelectric development in its South-

west.

Barwick's power was also key to securing government funding for the ACF. In 1965, he approached his former Cabinet colleague **Harold Holt** to request funding for the ACF's office expenses. At the same time, Murray Tyrrell spoke to Treasury Secretary **Sir Roland Wilson** about funding, as well as tax deductibility for donations to the ACF. In 1966 Holt, now Prime Minister, informed Barwick that his government would cough up a \$60,000 grant-in-aid, spread over three years, and the desired tax deductions. The grant amounted to over 45% of the ACF's funding in its first three years. In 1968, when the initial three-year grant was about to expire, and the federal government, now led by **John Gorton**, delayed new funding; questions had arisen as to exactly what the ACF was doing with its money. Again, Barwick stepped in: He arranged an urgent meeting with Gorton, who then granted the ACF \$150,000, spread over three years.

In 1972-73, federal government funding of the ACF jumped to \$150,000 annually. Again, the question of what the ACF was doing with the money was an issue, this time in relation to the Tasmanian government's flooding of Lake Pedder. Incoming Whitlam government Environment Minister **Moss Cass**, a Green fanatic, demanded more action. In a fiery confrontation with the ACF executive, he threatened to slash its funding back to \$50,000, and spread the balance of \$100,000 around to other conservation organizations, unless the ACF became more activist. Prime Minister **Gough Whitlam** overruled Cass, and rein-

stated the ACF's full \$150,000. An angry Cass confronted Whitlam on a telephone call to Ottawa, Canada, where Whitlam was attending a conference. The Prime Minister told Cass he had reinstated the funding because he didn't wish to upset Sir Garfield Barwick, in light of pending High Court decisions. That in itself is an enormous scandal, but ACF historian Beverley Broadbent, in her book *Inside the Greening*, reported an even bigger one: "Whitlam did not tell Cass that Prince Philip, who was attending the Ottawa Conference, had asked that the cut be restored."

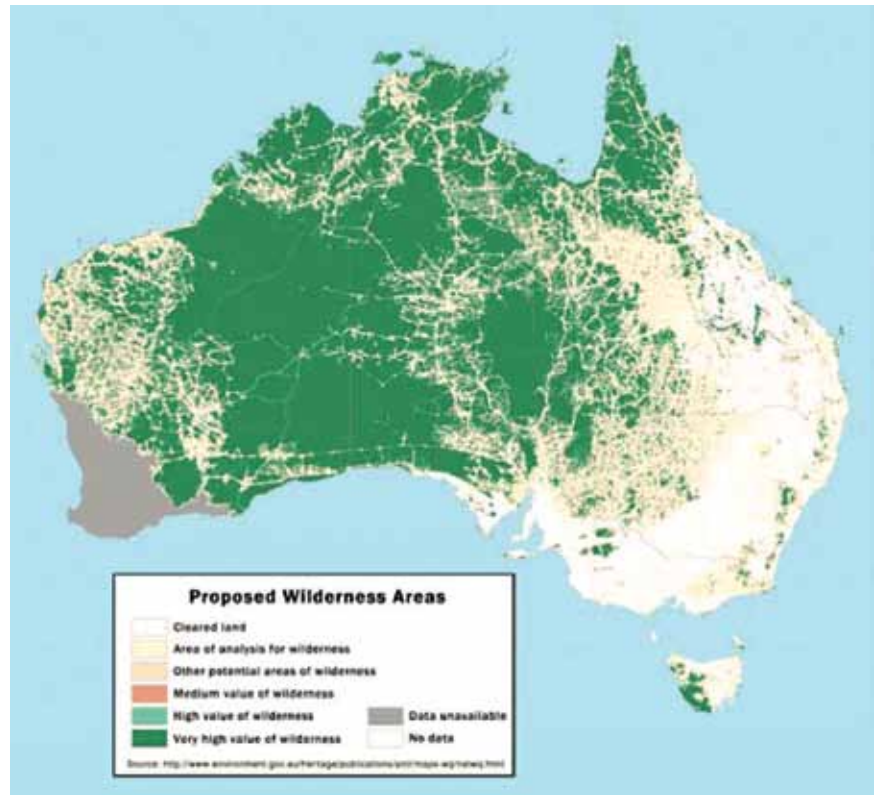
Wilderness National Parks

In line with the WWF leadership's stated intention of reducing the world's population to less than 1 billion people,¹ the target level for Australia, announced years ago by current Chief Climate Commissioner Tim Flannery, is as few as 6 million [the estimated population in February 2013 is 22.9 million—ed.]. A key pathway to this goal is what Sir Garfield Barwick called the "lockdown" of land in national parks.

National parks have a history going back to the 19th Century, and the term "national park" is broad: It implies conservation, but may entail many different possible degrees of land usage and access. By the mid-20th Century, however, Sir Julian Huxley's International Union for the Conservation of Nature was pushing for the new designation of "wilderness": natural areas entirely off limits to people—zones of total depopulation. Hosting a March 2011 Royal Society of Arts speech by **Sir David Attenborough** on "overpopulation," Prince Philip recounted that in founding the WWF in 1961 with Huxley et al., he had made clear that the WWF should

1. See quote from Sir Hans-Joachim Schellnhuber in *EIR*, May 13, 2011, p. 22.

FIGURE 1



The map shows the effects in Australia, 50 years into Sir Julian Huxley's campaign to designate much of the planet "off limits" to humans. The green areas are the highest value for official designation as "wilderness," which would ensure they are never developed, and the other shaded areas are being targeted to be turned back into wilderness. The targeted area is most of Australia! The targeting is explicitly set forth in the National Wilderness Inventory of the Australian Heritage Commission, working hand-in-glove with the Crown's International Union for Conservation of Nature.

not promote nature as something to be enjoyed by people, but for its "own sake," separate from the "self-interest" of humans.

Since his arrival in Australia 30 years earlier, Francis Ratcliffe had incessantly promoted the establishment of national parks, particularly through the Australian Academy of Science's National Parks Committee. Ratcliffe's CSIRO colleague Max Day represented the Academy at the IUCN's inaugural World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle in 1962. He returned to Australia just in time to be selected a member of the 1963 Provisional Committee that formed the ACF. In the ACF's first year of operations, Ratcliffe prioritized its enrollment as a member of Huxley's IUCN, and, underscoring the ACF's focus

FIGURE 2

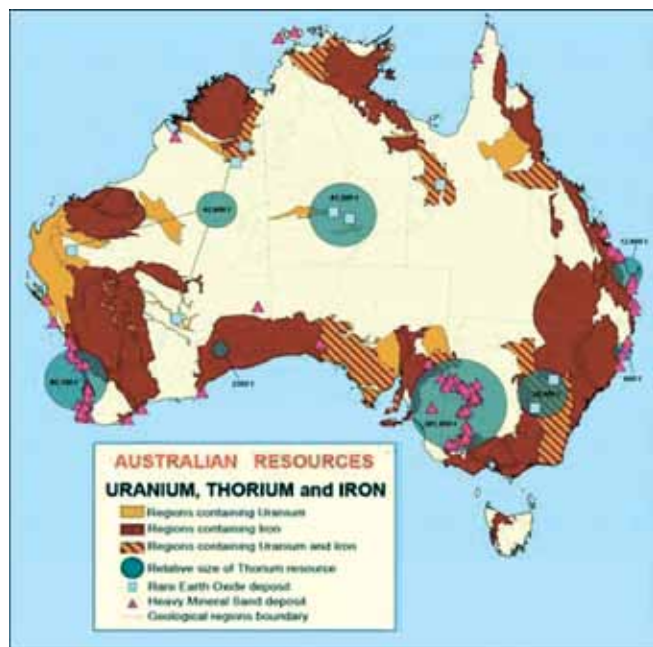


FIGURE 3



Australia is endowed with some of the richest deposits of mineral resources on Earth. Lock-up of the continent through wilderness reserve designations and other ploys aims to keep these resources from use for the good of the nation and humanity, allowing their exploitation only under control of the Crown’s minerals cartels.

on land sequestration, also tried (unsuccessfully) to recruit IUCN Secretary-General **Sir Hugh Elliott** as ACF director.

Elliott was recommended to Ratcliffe by **Derrick Ovington**, the first head of the Australian National University’s Forestry Department. Newly arrived in Australia from England, where he had led a section of the UK’s **Nature Conservancy** for 14 years under **Sir Arthur Tansley** (the inventor of the term “ecosystem”) and WWF co-founder **Max Nicholson**, Ovington would go on to become the first director of the **Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS)**. He was one of a number of British figures who moved to Australia to take up key leadership roles on behalf of Prince Philip’s new Green paradigm. Ovington’s successor as head of the ANPWS, **Peter Bridgewater**, was another, having been chief scientist for the Nature Conservancy before relocation to Australia. The ANPWS’s current successor organization, called the **Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities**, is still legally required to have its director appointed by the Governor-General, bespeaking the cardinal importance of national parks to the Crown.

As its first conservation task, the ACF undertook a comprehensive survey of national parks and reserves. Ratcliffe turned to **Dr. Geoff Mosley** to conduct the survey. A geographer, Mosley had grown up in the area of England’s first national park, known as the Peak District. To fund the survey, Ratcliffe approached Britain’s **Nuffield Foundation**, a major source of financing for eugenics programs, through his crony **Frank Fenner**, a member of Nuffield’s Australian Advisory Committee and a crusader against population growth. The Nuffield Foundation put up \$10,000.

Mosley continued his survey work for the ACF into the 1970s. When the Commonwealth government started the ANPWS in 1976, under the leadership of ACF Scientific Committee member Derrick Ovington, Mosley’s private survey work for the ACF provided the template for the ANPWS to carry on national park surveys, now under federal authority.

In its promotion of national parks, the ACF in 1969 played a leading role in stopping the Victorian government from developing the Little Desert region into farmland. The ACF also pioneered the now widespread practice of buying private land for nature reserves: In

1968 the ACF purchased private land to add to the Alfred National Park in East Gippsland, with funds raised by ACF Councillor **Sir Maurice Mawby**, the Managing Director of Conzinc Riotinto Australia (CRA), now Rio Tinto—the Queen’s own mining company. Mawby was chairman of the ACF’s Benefactors and National Sponsors Committee.

Eradicate the ‘Plague’ ... of People

In the Nov. 23, 1970 issue of the Melbourne *Herald*, Prince Philip authored a full-page feature entitled “Wildlife Crisis: Every Life Form Is in Danger.” Under the subhead “Plague of People,” he declared: “The phenomenon now widely described as the population explosion means that the human race has reached plague proportions.” Upon assuming the presidency of the ACF a few months later, the Duke emphasized the importance of two conservation issues: national parks and population. The loudest early voices in Australia for population reduction were all “experts” associated with the ACF.

In 1969, Australian scientist and ACF enthusiast **Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet**, head of the prestigious Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research and a close friend of Ratcliffe and Prince Philip, had called for the world population to be cut from its then 3.7 billion down to 2 billion. Burnet epitomized the genocidal intent behind calls for population control: Department of Defence documents declassified in 2003 showed that in 1948, he had advocated preemptive biological warfare against Asian nations, to prevent their population growth from becoming a threat to Australia. That same year, working with future ACF leaders Ratcliffe and Fenner, he had overseen the release of the myxomatosis virus to eradicate rabbits. Useful as that was against rabbits, *Burnet now proposed to deploy biological warfare to wipe out human beings.*

In 1970, Fenner warned at an Australian Academy of Science symposium against the “damaging effects” of a growing population, and the destructiveness of technology in general. Other ACF so-called experts chimed in. In 1972, ACF Councillor **Dr. Graham Chittleborough** prepared a paper on population, in which he distinguished between a “maximum” population and the “optimum” population for the Australian continent, the latter being estimated by ACF founder Harry Frith and Barwick’s buddy Alec Costin, both of the CSIRO, to be 12 million. In 1973, the ACF made a formal submission to the National Population Inquiry, demanding

that Australia’s population be kept at the “optimum.” The submission was based on papers by Barwick, Chittleborough, Fenner, and future ACF president **H.C. “Nugget” Coombs**, a people-hater to rival Philip himself. Coombs once said, “The whole [human] species [has] become itself a disease.... [T]he human species [is] like a cancerous growth reproducing itself beyond control.”

Case Study: Tasmania

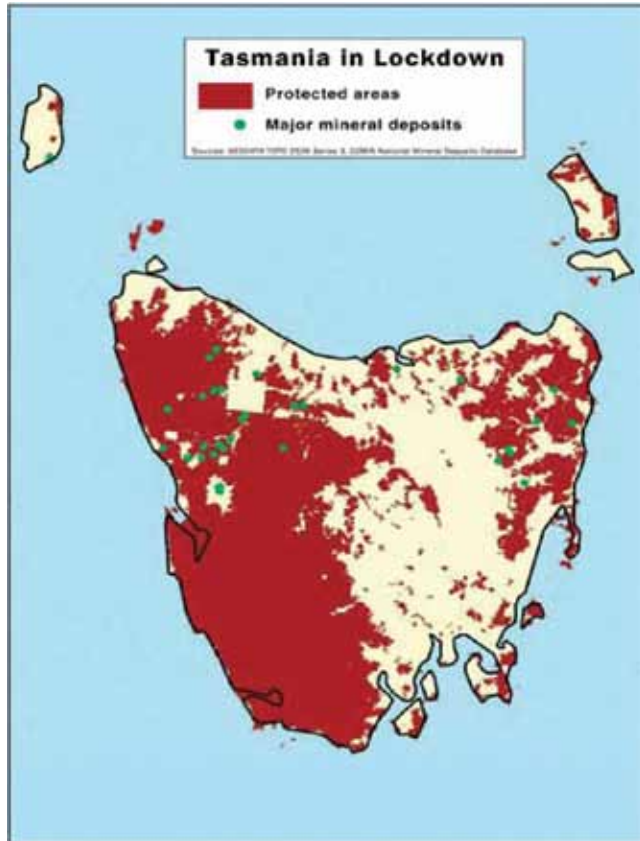
Tasmania today is a Green basket case. Over half of the state is locked up in a complex system of nature reserves, including Australia’s biggest declared wilderness area, in the Southwest (**Figure 4**). Green policies have decimated traditional Tasmanian economic activities such as forestry and agriculture, and it has the lowest population growth in Australia. It was in Tasmania, where he was a frequent visitor during the 1950s and 1960s, that Prince Philip incubated the modern Green movement.

Beginning in 1967, Tasmania-based members of the Australian Conservation Foundation lobbied the ACF Executive to get behind the campaign to stop the flooding of Lake Pedder in the state’s Southwest. The Tasmanian government of Labor Premier Eric Reece, “Electric Eric,” was committed to a three-stage plan to develop the Southwest for hydro power, which would have rivalled the Snowy Mountains Scheme for size, but at a third of the cost. The construction of Gordon Dam and the flooding of Lake Pedder were the first stage of the plan.

The “old boys” on the ACF Executive were wary about picking a fight with a strong state government, so they dragged their heels; but other sections of the ACF provided support: Assistant Director Geoff Mosley, who had divided his time between Canberra and Tasmania in 1960-63, while writing his doctoral thesis on Tasmania’s national parks, provided expertise to the campaign; Francis Ratcliffe and others helped set up the **Tasmanian Conservation Trust** in 1968, as a branch of the ACF; and in 1969 Sir Garfield Barwick wrote the first of many letters to the Tasmanian government, haranguing it to drop the development plans.

By 1971, various state governments were hitting back at Barwick’s Green activism, and his spectacular

FIGURE 4



The Queen and her Royal Clown have removed over half the state of Tasmania from potential development by humans, through a system of wilderness reserves. Tasmania is one of the most mineral-rich regions in Australia, with world-class iron ore deposits.

conflict of interest as the sitting Chief Justice and simultaneously President of the ACF. Commander **Michael Parker**, Prince Philip's former private secretary and equerry, who had joined the ACF as head of its Publicity Committee, brokered an arrangement whereby Barwick stepped aside in favor of Prince Philip. Barwick stayed on as a very active vice president.

At the 1971 ACF Annual General Meeting, his first one as president, Philip promised Tasmanian activists who had complained to him about the ACF Executive's having dropped Lake Pedder as an issue, that he would support further action. One radical activist, **Milo Dunphy**, later recalled how the Prince incited them by saying that "Australians should be ruder to their politicians" on conservation issues.

Prince Philip thus set in motion the creation of the world's first Green political party. A few months later,

in March 1972, Tasmania's Liberal Bethune government fell, and ACF member **Dick Jones**, a leader of the Lake Pedder Action Committee earlier encouraged by Prince Philip, formed the **United Tasmania Group (UTG)** to contest the state election. The UTG was the first political party in the world formed around Green issues. ACF members were its key leaders: besides Jones, ACF Councillor Milo Dunphy flew to Tasmania to co-direct the UTG's election campaign.

In 1974, these two ACF-spawned organizations merged into the **Southwest Action Committee** (renamed the **Tasmanian Wilderness Society** in 1976), at a meeting in current Sen. **Bob Brown's** house. This grouping also gave birth to global Green politics, after German Green activist **Petra Kelly** visited Australia in 1977 and observed the UTG firsthand.

The 1970 Escalation

Lake Pedder also catalyzed a major shake-up of the ACF, under Prince Philip's personal supervision. Green fascism took a radical turn globally in 1970, with proclamation of the first Earth Day and an escalated push for population reduction. The Queen herself devoted speeches to environmentalism during that year. WWF co-founder Max Nicholson published his shamelessly titled *The Environmental Revolution: A Guide for the New Masters of the World*, in which he crowed that "Ducks Unlimited means Sovereignty Superseded."

Philip's desire for a more activist ACF was stymied by the majority of "old boys" on its Executive: a network of senior bureaucrats and businessmen, conditioned to working slowly through official channels. The well-connected people who had been essential to establishing the ACF now stood in the way of the radical Green activism unleashed with Earth Day.

Determined to radicalize the ACF, but from behind the scenes, Philip directed Commander Parker to organize a formal review of the ACF organization by international management consultants McKinsey & Company. He commissioned a second study to be done by none other than Nicholson, one of whose many jobs was as secretary, from 1963 on, to Philip's own **Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Countryside**. Nicholson came to Melbourne for several days to investigate.

Philip also encouraged the Tasmanian activists to continue to push the ACF Executive to act on Lake Pedder, thus increasing tensions in the organization.

His campaign led to publication in 1972 of a book titled *The Pedder Papers: Anatomy of a Decision*. In a foreword to that volume, Philip exulted: "The Lake Pedder case marks the end of Australia's pioneering days and it ushers in a new phase of conscious concern by all sections of the community for the long-term future of the natural and human environment." He concluded, "I very much hope that never again will Australians have cause to question so vehemently a decision on any conservation issue." The book's attack on the decision-making processes of the Tasmanian government marked a step away from the "scientific conservation" studies of the ACF's conservative backroom Ratcliffe era, towards more aggressive political engagement.

By the end of 1972, Lake Pedder had been flooded and the ACF Executive thought the issue was dead. Prince Philip's Tasmanian activists, however, had other ideas. They started campaigning for federal intervention to force the state government to reverse the flooding. Philip sided with the activists: In March 1973, he personally piloted the royal jet over Lake Pedder, accompanied by ACF Assistant Director Mosley and Hydro-Electric Commission Chairman Sir Allan Knight. A few weeks earlier, Tasmanian Premier Eric Reece had bluntly said that Prince Philip should butt out of Tasmania's affairs. When Philip met Reece at Government House in Hobart, Reece would not back down, and the ensuing shouting match behind closed doors reportedly could be heard throughout Government House.

In October 1973, the tensions within the ACF came to a head at the Annual General Meeting in Canberra, chaired by Prince Philip while on a royal tour with Queen Elizabeth. The 1973 AGM is known as the "coup," when the well-organized radicals voted out the unsuspecting old guard. (One member of the old guard they didn't wish to lose was Barwick: "Sir Garfield Barwick has made conservation respectable among the legal profession throughout Australia. We will need a sympathetic legal ear in the future," the minutes of a pre-coup radical planning meeting recorded.)

ACF historian Beverley Broadbent, who was present, noted that Prince Philip, who chaired the meeting, "obviously knew something was brewing." When Lake Pedder activist **Dr. Ian Bayly** was nominated against **Geoff Downes**, one of the ACF's founding vice presidents, Philip was "well able" to cite Bayly's qualifications. Those not aware that Bayly and Philip had cor-

responded extensively over Lake Pedder and the publication of *The Pedder Papers* would have been surprised that the Prince was so well briefed. As conservative Executive members were systematically voted out, one indignant Councillor demanded to know what was going on. "Prince Philip replied that he thought it would become clear to everyone shortly," Broadbent records.

A clear demonstration that Philip was in on the coup came when Bayly moved that Mosley be vaulted over the heads of numerous ACF staffers, and made ACF Director on the spot. Mosley was in Melbourne, having been ordered not to attend by Director **John Blanch**, who knew that Mosley was in the camp of the "radicals." Despite his personal acquaintance with Mosley, who had accompanied him on the Lake Pedder fly-over just months earlier, as well as assisting him in every meeting on the Lake Pedder issue, Philip pretended he didn't even know him. "Where is this Dr. Mosley?" he demanded. Informed that Mosley was in Melbourne, he ordered, "Then you had better get him here."

At 3:30 p.m., Philip claimed he had another meeting to attend, and stepped down from the chair, allowing the coup to proceed. The old guard was defeated on one motion after another. The *coup de grâce* came when Bayly read a letter from Mosley, threatening to leave the ACF if he weren't made Director. At that point the old guard realized that Mosley was part of the coup, and seven Councillors resigned forthwith and left the meeting. When some of the old guard met with Prince Philip at Government House later that day to express their concern at the radical takeover, the Duke's response was, "That's democracy." The press headline: "Prince Supports Radicals."

It is obvious that the British Mosley, a radical Malthusian zero-population-growth zealot and crusader for the "wilderness" concept of nature reserves, was the key man for the job of advancing Philip's agenda of Green Fascism. When Mosley arrived in Canberra later in the day, he galvanized the coup-plotters, some of whom were disappointed at the mass resignations of "respected" conservationists, to complete the task at the AGM's second day.

Prince Philip formally notified the new, radical Executive Committee that he intended to stay on as President, as if there were any doubt, but that they should not expect him to be out in the streets waving placards. UTG founder Dick Jones replied, "Don't worry about that, Sir, we've got plenty of people who will do it for you."

Green Fascism Rolls On

The ACF went on to launch the Aboriginal land-rights scam, using indigenism to lock down far more land. The “father of Aboriginal land rights,” former central bank head **Nugget Coombs**, replaced Philip as head of the ACF, and by 1979, enough land had been turned over to “Aboriginal control,” that Coombs would start to agitate for a “treaty” between a presumably autonomous “Aboriginal nation” and the nation-state of Australia.

The Tasmanian events overseen by Prince Philip led to the establishment of the UTG, the Wilderness Society, and the **Australian Greens** political party, which is marching in lockstep with the ACF to dictate genocidal policies such as the carbon tax and the forced shutdown of the Murray-Darling Basin food bowl. They also led to the rise of Green parties around the world, beginning with Germany’s Green Party, formed after founder Petra Kelly toured Australia in 1977. In 1988, the ACF spun off an organization called **Sustainable Population Australia (SPA)**, dedicated solely to the reduction of Australia’s population—a cause which the ACF had taken up almost from its founding.

Sir Garfield Barwick continued to intimidate governments, in his dual capacity as Chief Justice and ACF Vice President. In 1975, acting on behalf of the Queen, he brought down Gough Whitlam, advising Governor-General Sir John Kerr to dismiss the Whitlam government, which had planned to “buy back the farm” and launch infrastructure projects throughout the country. In 1983, one year after Barwick retired from his record-setting stint as Chief Justice, one of the original aims of the ACF was realized, when the High Court he had dominated for so long tore up the Constitution, ruling that the federal government had the power to override state law and stop Tasmania from building the Franklin Dam.

Whitlam Environment Minister Moss Cass’s son Dan would join the ACF himself, and represent the organization at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit; eventually **Dan Cass** became a campaign manager for the Greens. In *The Age* of Dec. 10, 2010, Cass issued a chilling call for a global climate treaty enforceable by war, writing: “We only deserve to win if we are prepared to enforce climate security through trade sanctions or, ultimately, force itself.”

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